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using the mortgaged stock of goods therein, selling the same and reinvesting the proceeds. The conveyance was held fraudulent and void as to other creditors.

Insolvency—Discharge—Composition—Estoppel.—*W. L. Blake Co. v. Lowell*, 34 Atl. Rep. 264 (Me.). If an insolvent debtor withdraws the percentage gained on composition proceedings and withholds it he can not use the discharge to accomplish his own fraud by pleading it in bar of the suit of his creditor.

Bankruptcy—Assignment—Preferences.—*Goodbar Shoe Co. v. Montgomery*, 19 Southern Reporter 196 (Miss.). The appellant claimed that an assignment in which certain creditors were preferred was void. It was held that, as the assignment expressly stated that the assignee should pay "according to the true amounts legally due the creditors," and that any creditors whose names had been accidentally omitted should share under it, the objection alleged did not invalidate it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Contracts—Consideration.—*Eaton v. Libbey et al.*, 42 N. E. R. 1127. The defendants in this action maintain that a child was a stranger to the consideration of a note given to his parents for his benefit for the privilege of giving him a name, and that he, as plaintiff, could not sue on it. Held, that the consequence of a name affects the child more than any one else—that the child has an interest in the name imposed and that it forms a consideration which will give him right to sue on the note.

Libel and Slander—Book Review—Correct Statements—Criticism—Characterization.—*Dowling v. Livingston*, 66 N. W. R. 225. The plaintiff published a book entitled "The Wage Worker's Remedy." The defendant's paper, *Detroit Journal*, in reviewing the book spoke of its author as appropriating the theories of other writers without giving them any credit, while his solutions of different labor problems were characterised as "quack remedies which would only intensify the trouble." The whole attack was full of sarcasm and ridicule, but there was no misstatement of fact. The court said, "When an author places his book before the public he invites criticism and however hostile that criticism may be and however much damage it may cause him by preventing its sale, provided the critic makes no misstatement of any material facts contained in the writing and does not attack the character of the author, there is no remedy."